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# Vietnam Report

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17 June 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2371

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RIGHT OF WAY REGULATIONS FOR PRIORITY CONVOYS RELEASED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Communiqué by the Ministry of Interior: "Regarding the Use of People's Police Escort Vehicles"]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior requests that stage organs, social organizations and the entire people carry out the following regulations while using highways nationwide:

1. Special priority vehicles are convoys with police automobile or motorcycle escort leading the way.
2. Police escort autos are painted yellow, with a dark blue stripe on each flank, along with the word "Police." On the top, there are blue signal lights, sirens and loudspeakers.

Whenever a police escort auto flashes its blue signal lights and sounds its sirens--three brief blasts at a time--all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation on both sides of the road must reduce speed to the minimum, move close to the right side of the road, and yield right-of-way to the convoy. Pedestrians must not walk on the roadway or run across it. Whenever a police escort auto flashes its blue signal lights and sounds its sirens continuously, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation must stop close to the right side of the road to yield right-of-way. Pedestrians must not cross the roadway.

3. Police escort motorcycles (two-wheeled or three-wheeled) are the ones displaying public security flags.

Whenever a police escort motorcycle appears, displaying a public security flag and sounding its siren, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation on both sides of the road must reduce speed to the minimum, move close to the right side of the road, and yield right-of-way to the priority convoy. Pedestrians must not walk on the roadway, and must not walk or run across it.

Whenever a police escort motorcycle appears, displaying a public security flag and sounding its siren, with the motorcyclist raising his left arm straight and turning the palm of his hand forward, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation must stop close to the right side of the road to yield right-of-way. Pedestrians must not cross the roadway.

4. Ambulances, fire engines, vehicles transporting dike rescuers in times of floods, public security vehicles, and military vehicles on emergency missions must:

--If going in the same direction as the priority convoy being escorted by police autos or motorcycles, yield right-of-way and must not pass under any circumstances.

--If going in the opposite direction to the priority convoy, reduce speed, move close to the right side of the road and yield right-of-way to the priority convoy.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### QUALIFICATIONS OF SECURITY PERSONNEL LISTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 4

Article: "Properly Selecting Personnel To Supplement the People's Public Security Force"

Text Building the people's public security force so that it is strong enough to complete the tasks assigned to it is an important job in helping to carry out the two strategic tasks of the revolution at this time, building socialism and defending the fatherland. The Political Report at the 5th National Congress of the Party stated: "We must build a people's public security force that is pure, strong in every respect, truly the effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat state and is absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people; possesses regular-force, modern forces that are politically stable, professionally skilled, well qualified in science and technology and equipped with the necessary specialized equipment; and possesses dependable, strong semi-specialized forces and a broad mass base, thereby insuring the excellent completion of every task."

To carry out the general task presented above, we must perform many specific jobs regarding organization, education, cadre training, improving professional skills, launching mass movements, maintaining security, strengthening installations, equipping with technology and so forth, with very much attention given to selecting personnel for the people's public security force. Selecting personnel is the job of foremost importance in the task of building the force because only with good personnel who meet necessary requirements is it possible to have a foundation for improving the quality of the effort to strengthen the organization and upgrade the people's public security force to a regular-force, modern organization. The Council of Ministers' decision on the selection of personnel for the people's public security force, as is the implementation of the Military Service Law, is designed to achieve this objective.

Persons selected for the people's public security force must first be absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people, be in complete agreement with the lines and policies of the party, promise to struggle throughout their lives for the socialist revolution, the security of the fatherland and the happiness of the people and lead a pure life. These are the first prerequisites of people's

public security cadres and soldiers who possess the determination to fulfill the task of protecting the fatherland, protecting the party, protecting the right of collective ownership of the working people and protecting the socialist revolution. They are also principles that reflect a high spirit of revolutionary awareness in combating the schemes of the various types of spies and espionage agents of the enemy and other counter-revolutionaries seeking ways to insert persons in our organizations in order to sabotage us.

In addition to being politically reliable, persons selected for the people's public security force must also possess the necessary level of education, possess an aptitude for specialized public security work and be in good health. These are also indispensable prerequisites of public security cadres and soldiers who are capable of completing the very serious and complex tasks assigned to them, have the skills to fight within an armed force, are resourceful and flexible and effectively deal with the various types of very malicious and clever enemies, who generally employ sophisticated, modern means.

In order to thoroughly implement the class line and viewpoint of the party in building a tool of dictatorship of the state, we must increase the number of persons within the people's public security force who come from the background of manual workers and give priority to selecting direct production workers who have worked for many years in mines and enterprises. Attention should also be given to selecting for the people's public security force military personnel who possess good qualities and have fulfilled their military obligation and graduates of colleges, academies, vocational middle schools or middle schools who have been working in the various sectors or recently graduated in order to train them to be cadres who possess broad knowledge, fighting skills and specialized work skills. At the same time, attention must be given to selecting comrades who have participated in public security work in the villages or along the streets or participated in security work at agencies and enterprises and have shown themselves to possess an aptitude for this work; with concessions made for their level of education, sons and daughters of the ethnic minorities should also be selected for the people's public security force in the mountain and border provinces, where a tense state of combat regularly exists.

The selection of personnel for the people's public security force will surely encounter difficulties in cases in which the persons being selected have stable jobs in other sectors. These obstacles can only be overcome through the enthusiastic support of the various sectors and levels. The leadership cadres of the various sectors and levels must clearly recognize the need to build a people's public security force that is pure and strong in every respect for the sake of the fatherland and the revolution and create the conditions for the people's public security force to select personnel without difficulty.

Our cadres and people, especially our youths, who love the fatherland and socialism want to personally contribute to maintaining political security and social order and safety and hate the enemy and the negative phenomena that have cast a cloud over the life of our people, will surely eagerly volunteer for the people's public security force.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW UNIFORMS FOR PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE ADOPTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Article: "Notice on New Uniforms for People's Police Force"]

[Text] Pursuant to a directive of the Ministry of Interior on changing the designs and colors of uniforms of the people's police force, on 20 March the Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service issued notice, saying that from 23 March 1982, the Hanoi people's police force will wear uniforms with the following characteristics:

A. Colors:

1. Young seedling green color uniforms for people's police forces in charge of social order.
2. Dark withered weed color uniforms for cadres and combatants in charge of management and reformation of prisoners, and for fire-fighting police.
3. (Slate?) gray color for cadres and combatants in charge of port management.

B. Designs:

1. Autumn-winter uniforms:

- a. Officers: Open wide collar shirt with necktie, for officers of both sexes.
- b. Noncoms: Buttoned collar shirt with no necktie, for noncoms of both sexes.

2. Spring-summer uniforms:

--Jacket for all male officers, noncoms and combatants.

--Spring-summer shirt for female officers, noncoms and combatants.

The notice also states, "All those who do not belong to the people's police are strictly forbidden to make, wear, buy and sell people's police uniforms without authority."

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CSO: 4209/334

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED FOR ATTACKERS OF TEACHER

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

Readers' Opinions column: "The Persons Who Brutally Attacked a Teacher and the Xuan Quang School Must Be Promptly Punished"

Text At approximately 2030 hours on the night of 2 November, 1981, teacher Le Ngoc Ken, having completed preparing his lesson, was standing by a pole on the veranda in front of his room in the teachers collective housing area. Someone whistled and asked: "Is that you Ken?" As Ken turned around and was about to answer, he was suddenly struck forcefully in the left eye by a fist; one of his attackers then wrapped his arm around Ken's head and pounded it into the veranda post, causing him to bleed profusely. They beat him in the ribs, causing him to roll over twice. His head injured, teacher Ken called out for help. Seeing that no one was coming to help him, they punched him in the right eye, in the left eye and then kicked him into the ditch along the road. They jumped into the ditch, held both of his hands against his sides and then punched him continuously in the stomach and sides. Even more brutally, they jumped on his stomach and kicked him in both sides many times. Hearing people running from the school, they fled. The collective of teachers and the people quickly took teacher Ken to the village medical aid station for emergency treatment. Ken, who had been severely beaten, was unconscious; he had throbbing pain in his stomach and chest and his eyes were very swollen. While they were creating a disturbance at the gate to the school, the hoodlums threatened: "We will beat the soul out of you; from now on, any teacher out on the street at night will be beaten to death." Everyone tried to treat the teacher's injuries, but, for 3 days, he complained of pain, was delerious and could not eat or drink. On the fourth day, blood appeared in his feces and urine. Ken was taken by teachers and students to the Bac Quang Hospital, some 40 kilometers away by forest road, for treatment. In past years, the hoodlums attacked and intimidated teachers many times: from the beating of teacher Ken 3 years ago in the soccer field to the beating of a woman teacher at Nguyen Thi Ly School last year; now, they stand along the road each day calling the name of each teacher, challenging them to come out and fight with them and then throwing stones in large numbers into the lake, onto the roofs of buildings and into the collective housing area of teachers. Once, as a teacher was instructing

a lesson from his rostrum, Tam, Khu, Trinh and Chu called his name, challenged him to fight them, cursed him and mimicked the teaching of teachers and so forth.

Bad persons have been and are beating, threatening and trampling upon the dignity and person of teachers, thereby creating panic and fear among the teachers and students of the Xuan Quang PTCS School. We urgently suggest that the Xuan Quang and Bac Quang governments appropriately punish these hoodlums and take steps to insure the safety of teachers.

Bui Le Loi (principal)  
Quang, Ha Tuyen  
the Xuan Quang PTCS School  
(Bac Quang, Ha Tuyen)

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER CALLS FOR JUSTICE IN ATTACK ON TEACHER

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

Readers' Opinions column: "The Criminals Must Be Severely Punished"

Text I read the article entitled "Teacher An Brutally Assaulted While Teaching Class" by Pham Hong Linh (the principal of the Duy Vinh PTCS School in Duy Xuyen, Quang Nam-Da Nang), which was printed in issue number 22 of NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN Newspaper on 25 November 1981 and told about the two youths in the locality who burst into the classroom and barbarously assaulted the teacher Nguyen An while he was teaching class.

This was an extremely brutal, inhumane act that seriously violated the law and, at the same time, violated the dignity and person of a socialist teacher.

The actions of Len and Sau have been strongly denounced by public opinion in and outside the sector.

We hope that the authorized agencies within the locality will rapidly bring the criminals mentioned above to justice.

Nguyen Cuong Thinh  
(The Bac Thai Forest Project Planning Group)

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SCHOOL DOOR THIEVES GO UNPUNISHED

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

Readers' Opinions column: "Why Have They Not Been Severely Punished?(\*)"

Text The thieves who stole the door  
Were caught red handed.  
The persons and doors have been found  
But why haven't they been severely punished?

Damages must be paid for theft  
The thieves' names must be made public.  
They must pay for everything  
This is something that should be done!

When does the Truong Son School  
Intend to do this?  
Or does it intend to ignore the matter  
And allow the school to remain without doors!?

Ly Trieu Tieu  
(Quang Ninh)

- (\*) At present, none of the classrooms of the PTCS Thanh Son School in Uong Bi (Quang Ninh) have doors; they were stolen by thieves. In August, 1981, the school and the public security force apprehended the four thieves with all the evidence. A report was filed. The people suggested that the thieves be made to pay damages for the doors stolen from the school. The school has promised to do this. To date, however, no action has been taken.

Lam Trieu Hoc  
(BC 276 Uong Bi, Quang Ninh)

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CSO: 4209/262

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### STEPS TAKEN TO COMBAT THEFT AT HANOI, NAM DINH PORTS

Hanoi GIAN THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 5

Criticism Accepted column: "The River Route Department Increases Its Guidance of the Protection of Property at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh Ports"

Text Recently, there have been many public complaints about the loss of goods at a number of seaports. The 20 December 1981 issue of GIAO THONG VAN TAI Newspaper described the problem at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports. We welcomed the opinions contributed by the sector's newspaper as well as by the public.

During the final days of the year, while concentrating on guiding the effort to complete the plan, the River Route Department also attached importance to guiding the effort to combat negative phenomena, in general, and the theft of goods at ports, in particular. However, a review conducted by us has shown that the newspaper was correct concerning the negative phenomena occurring at river ports but, concerning the causes of these phenomena, there are many matters requiring attention. Some causes are objective, such as the influence of negative phenomena in society, the lack of complete warehouse and storage yard facilities, wharves and so forth. As regards subjective causes, there are many points that must be seriously examined, such as lax guidance, the lack of inspection and supervision, the lack of determination on the part of the leadership of enterprises and the weak mass movement. The department and the various enterprises have not endeavored to establish coordination and cooperation between the management sector and the public security agency, the governments of the various localities, etc.

Recently, aware of the causes and shortcomings mentioned above, our River Route Department concentrated the use of its guidance forces in a determined effort to curb and stop the violations of property at seaports, most importantly the two ports of Hanoi and Nam Dinh. The River Route Department closely coordinated with the Water Route Police Department under the leadership of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Interior. We sent many groups of cadres to the various ports and the localities around these ports to investigate and examine the situation and propose corrective measures. As regards the outside, the local governments of Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh guided the precinct, district, subward and village governments at places in which ports are

located in teaching the masses to stop people from entering ports to steal goods.

Internally, the leaders at the various ports took positive steps to guide and teach workers, increase their security forces and use the masses to inspect and educate the masses.

The port of Hanoi has displayed a high sense of responsibility toward protecting its cargo and has not relied upon the owners of cargo or the public security forces; its security forces have closely coordinated with the area police to inspect means of transportation and the persons entering and leaving the port instead of allowing them to freely enter and leave as once was the case. As regards means of transportation, security personnel and the owners of cargo closely inspect the shipping, receiving and handling of cargo, take steps to prevent large amounts of cargo from being overlooked and organize the collection of cargo that is dropped or overlooked at "la-can," thereby reclaiming for the state thousands of kilograms of grain, fertilizer and cement. The practice of persons entering the port to "pick up coal," which was pointed out in the newspaper, has been stopped. The Hanoi port is also using its wired radio system to regularly present examples of good persons and good work and criticize persons who take actions against the property of the state.

In the more than 1 month that we have intensified our guidance of the effort to combat the theft of goods at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports, we have seen a number of initial results, such as the following:

- The guidance provided by the department is more concerted, determined and concrete.
- The party, government and mass organizations within the port more clearly realize their responsibility and provide close guidance.
- The coordination between the river route sector and the public security sector, the owners of cargo and the local governments around the ports is closer.

Here, we would like to mention another important factor, namely, the guidance provided by the upper level, primarily the attentive concern of Tran Quyet, vice minister of interior, and Duong Bach Lien, vice minister of communications and transportation, which has had a comprehensive and strong impact.

However, the changes mentioned above are only initial ones and are not basic changes; we are continuing to develop upon these results in order to continue the effort to combat negative phenomena at the river ports better.

Through the sector newspaper, we have promptly reported the situation to readers and hope to receive greater concern and assistance from the various levels and sectors.

On behalf of the chief of the River Route Department,  
Deputy Chief Hoang The Phiet

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY FORCES FIGHT CRIME AT NAM DINH PORT

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Chi Dich, chief of the Water Route Communications Police Department: "From the Campaign To Combat Negative Phenomena at the Nam Dinh Port"]

[Text] Recently, Ha Nam Ninh, a locality that has much experience in eliminating gathering places along rivers, recorded another brilliant achievement on the front of combating negative phenomena: stopping the theft and destruction of socialist property at the Nam Dinh river port.

Lying on the right bank of the Dao River and within the scope of the city of Nam Dinh, the Nam Dinh river port, which was constructed on 16 hectares, is divided into two main areas: the packaged cargo area and the bulk cargo area. In this port, theft, misappropriation and destruction of property and goods belonging to the state have been very serious and complicated over the past several years, thereby adversely affecting not only social order, but political security as well. Many persons have written letters to the party newspaper, the sector newspaper and the responsible agencies suggesting that these negative phenomena be stopped. Deserving of attention is the fact that thefts have been declining since May, 1981. Each day, a few dozen, sometimes hundreds, of persons entered the port to pilfer and steal coal. These were primarily persons who lived on the edge of the port or within the port complex or were workers of the port. On the average, 10 to 15 tons of coal were being lost each day, thereby causing formidable losses. Some persons who entered the port even dug sand from the foundation of warehouses, dug up rocks at the foundations of piers and smashed pieces of concrete in order to take iron and steel to sell or build houses, thereby not only causing immediate harm, but also possibly causing the collapse of a pier while it is being used.

The specialized security personnel of the port were virtually unable to stop these negative phenomena and a number of persons even protected the perpetrators; thieves beat, threatened with retaliation or beat the children of persons who actively struggled against them.

After hearing a report on the situation presented above, Tran Quyet, vice minister of interior, chaired a meeting of the board of directors of the Ha Nam Ninh public security sector, the Communications Police Department and the River Route Department, assigning them the task of helping the Nam Dinh port put an end to negative phenomena and protect socialist property. Serving as command staff, our two departments held discussions with the port's board of directors and the Ha Nam Ninh Public Security Police Command to review the situation and reported to the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee, requesting that a conference be held to discuss ways to struggle against this phenomena. The conference was chaired by the provincial party and people's committees. Following the conference, a number of steps were taken: section Z8 was established, which consists of public security forces, army troops, financial personnel and self-defense forces of the port and ward to organize sweeps within the port to stop and apprehend persons entering the port to steal goods and supplies, security regulations were tightened and a number of additional guard stations and warning signs were erected. Internally, we re-examined the corps of cadres and the personnel who ship, receive and handle cargo and security forces and determinedly prosecuted persons who had violated the law (in the 82 cases that were prosecuted, 24 party members were involved). In society, the people's committee had the masses study the directives and resolutions of the party and state concerning the protection of property and the law on the punishment for crimes against socialist property; at the same time, the local public security force established files on the persons who met the standards for being sent for centralized transformation or local transformation or being reviewed before the masses in order to deter and educate them. The initial results were truly encouraging; during one night, the forces of section Z8 apprehended 27 persons and confiscated 28 boats, 95 tons of coal, 1,200 liters of gasoline and many other types of goods and supplies worth tens of thousands of dong. Today, the incidents of robbery, theft and destruction of socialist property in the Nam Dinh river port has greatly declined (by as much as 90 percent). In particular, the practices of entering the port to steal coal, breaking fences in order to steal iron and steel, digging at the foundations of piers to steal stone and digging at the foundations of warehouses to steal sand have been stopped. On the basis of the above mentioned results achieved at the Nam Dinh port, we have gained the following several experiences:

1. Regardless of where negative phenomena occur or how complex their development might be, if it is known how to seek the leadership of the various party committee echelons and the concern and direct guidance of the various party committee echelons, of the people's committee in organizing forces to carry out implementation, success can surely be achieved. At the very first meeting to discuss ways to wage the struggle, which was chaired by the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee, we adopted a specific resolution, established clear responsibilities for each sector and force and appointed a committee to provide overall guidance, which was headed by the deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. We did not do as a number of other places have done, namely, hold a meeting that is nothing more than a meeting in name only and does not result in any specific guidelines, policies or measures.

2. Organizational, guidance and command activities are of even greater importance because they make the decisive contribution to the success of the entire process of implementation. For this reason, organization and guidance absolutely must be provided by the party committee echelon or the people's committee; the person in charge must be on the party committee echelon or be the chairman or vice chairman of the province. This person must be a comrade who is experienced in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The struggle must be waged in a well coordinated manner, avoiding only emphasizing the negative phenomena in society while doing nothing about those within the unit or vice versa. The struggle should also not be waged vigorously at the outset but less than vigorously later on in the style of "leaving things half done."

3. After each phase of the campaign, it is necessary to conduct a preliminary review and gain experience concerning each measure employed by each force; the individuals and units recording achievements must be appropriately praised and rewarded. The results of activities must be propagandized, including the prosecution of criminals. Preliminary reviews must involve a review of the coordination among the various forces as well as the methods of command and guidance in order to gain general experiences.

4. As regards the public security force, in addition to serving as the command staff, it is also the key force and must have the participation of the various forces within the sector (such as the area police, the economic police, the criminal police, the security police, the water route police and so forth) in taking well coordinated measures. Strong operations must be conducted on the rivers. The water route police must determinedly detain boats entering and leaving ports without legitimate reasons.

The results achieved in the fight against negative phenomena in the port of Nam Dinh are very encouraging, even though they are only initial achievements and there is much work that must be performed (such as relocating the 186 households of Nang Tinh Subward, building a fence around the port complex and so forth).

However, the results achieved at the Nam Dinh port prove that the struggle against negative phenomena to protect socialist property in river ports and sea ports can surely be waged, negative phenomena will be stopped and socialist property will be protected once the party truly concerns itself with providing guidance, the government provides tight management, the masses are mobilized and the various forces and sectors coordinate and display high determination.

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CSO: 4209/262

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SECURITY TIGHTENED AT CO LAO RAILROAD STATION

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 5

〔VNA News Release: "From the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena at the Co Loa Railroad Station: Joining Hands for a Common Purpose"〕

〔Excerpt〕 The Co Loa Railroad Station, which is located 18 kilometers to the northeast of the center of Hanoi, measures more than 1 square kilometer. The station's yard consists of 14 tracks for incoming trains and the unloading of cargo. The station has been given the task of trans-shipping an average of 1,500 tons of cargo per day. Each day, coal arrives from the mines of Mao Khe and Uong Bi in Quang Ninh Province; iron, steel, cement, equipment and machinery arrive from the port of Haiphong; limestone arrives from Ha Nam Ninh; apatite and super-phosphate arrive from Lao Cai and Lam Thao; and goods and supplies are shipped from the station to the northern border provinces and to Hanoi. The station yard is divided into many warehouse and storage yard areas for the 12 large and small owners of cargo in many provinces of the North. Each day, hundreds of trucks enter the yard to pick up coal and goods. There is no fence around the station and the station is surrounded by many other agencies and many shops, consequently, the situation in the area of the station is very complex. Bad persons from other places and from the villages adjoining the railroad station congregate in or pass through the area, stealing property of the state. Therefore, providing security for the goods and supplies at the Co Loa Railroad Station is an important problem that must be quickly resolved.

#### Continuous Losses

Over the past several years, bad children have been regularly entering the station to steal coal. According to an investigation, each child steals from 8 to 10 baskets of coal each day, which are then sold.

Some agricultural cooperative members and a few backward, greedy cadres, manual workers and civil servants in the area of the station, some carrying hand baskets and others carrying larger baskets, stop by the station on their way home from work and steal coal for their own use. Even more brazen are the actions of other dishonest persons: they smear the tracks with grease so that trains cannot

move or wait for trains preparing to enter the station and then board the trains, open the doors of the cars and unload the coal into pits that were previously dug along the track; decadent persons in the vicinity rush to the tracks and compete with one another to steal the coal. They unloaded 30 cars in June, 1981, 20 cars in September, 20 cars in October and 18 cars in November, stealing a total of 232 tons of coal. The most serious case occurred on the night of 9 November: while train number 421 was waiting to enter the station, decadent persons unhooked 7 cars from the train and stole 83 tons of coal.

A number of corrupt truck drivers have taken advantage of management loopholes and the openness of the station to sell coal on the outside to decadent persons, sometimes delivering it to their homes or dumping it along the roadside. Since the start of the year, the Dong Anh District public security force has caught many drivers in the act of illegally marketing coal and reclaimed 40 tons of coal for the state. The public security force arrested Nguyen Van Vu, a custodian of a level II coal station, for the crime of conspiring with truck drivers and using the same invoices many different times, thereby misappropriating more than 100 tons of coal. In 1980, the level I Coal Corporation lost more than 1,000 tons.

Hoodlums also sneak into the railroad station to steal iron and steel products or conspire with corrupt warehouse security personnel to market goods on the outside. As a result, there have been cases in which they have dismantled even iron building beams and transported them to the outside. In one case, they stole 8 tons of sheet metal still packaged in their original bundles, which were too heavy for humans to lift. Thus, crane operators also participated in this theft.

Due to losses resulting from persons coming from the outside to steal goods and goods flowing from the inside to the outside, the state annually loses thousands of tons of goods and supplies.

#### The Measures That Have Been Taken To Stop Losses

The Youth Union chapter at the Co Lao Railroad Station has taken the lead in conducting patrols, standing guard and protecting goods and supplies. In order to resolutely struggle against hoodlums and thieves, the Youth Union chapter selected nine able-bodied, brave and honest members for the "anti-negative phenomenon shock youth" unit. These "soldiers fighting negative phenomena" have eagerly conducted patrols, stood guard and bravely apprehended dishonest persons and protected socialist property. Thwarted in their efforts, persons who earn their livings illegally have sought ways to retaliate by throwing bricks and rocks into the homes of these Youth Union members at night; pouring diesel fuel and kerosene into their potable wells; throwing foul smelling excrement into their office; and even forming groups and beating security personnel at night or stealing their weapons. However, not one of these youths has retreated; all of them have determinedly and bravely completed their task.

The Dong Anh District public security force has provided very competent support by stationing at the station a unit of eight police, which is coordinating with the shock youth unit, the railroad police and military control personnel and conducting positive activities day and night to stop thieves and hoodlums from entering the station to steal cargo. The Dong Anh District public security force has also sent persons to work with the Tien Son District public security force in Ha Bac Province to discuss educational measures and ways to intensify the struggle against thefts by decadent persons in Da Hoi Village who frequently enter the station to conduct illegal activities.

The movement to protect socialist property has been intensified among the people. The public security force has received the help of the people and coordinated with the finance sector, the commerce sector and the military headquarters to conduct simultaneous unscheduled administrative inspections in many hamlets and villages around the station, as a result of which they reclaimed much coal and many supplies and goods, arrested more than 300 persons, who were prosecuted under the law, and fined 67 persons for minor offenses. In particular, during the 3 days from 10 to 12 November, simultaneous administrative inspections were conducted at 72 households in Duc Noi and Gia Luong Hamlets in Viet Hung Village, as a result of which 83 tons of coal, 4 tons of gypsum and many other goods and supplies, such as cloth, MSG, tobacco, plastic sandals, packaging paper and so forth were reclaimed.

The agencies that have cargo sent to the Co Loa Railroad Station have taken many steps to educate and inspect their cadres, manual workers and civil servants; coordinating with the station, they have delineated areas of operation for security forces and deployed persons to stand guard and conduct patrols throughout the day and night.

Despite the efforts mentioned above, the steps taken to stop theft have not been thorough and the protection of station property, although improved, is still marked by loopholes and weaknesses. The "birds of a feather flock together" syndrome still exists; dishonest persons who steal from one agency pass through the grounds of other agencies without ever being inspected or apprehended by anyone.

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GANG CONVICTED IN HANOI OF TRAIN ROBBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Train Robbers Punished"]

[Text] On 14 April the Hanoi Municipal People's Court conducted a court-of-first-instance trial of a gang made up of Tuong Duy De, Nguyen Van Hung, Ly Nguyen Ton, Tran Trung Hieu, Bui Dinh Tuan, and Tran Duc Hung, who were charged with the crime of beating and robbing train passengers.

On the night of 22 August and in the early morning of 23 August 1981 they climbed onto the roof of a car of train V83, which was departing the Hanoi railroad station for the interior. When they entered the car they spotted a passenger with a rucksack beside him. Two of them sat down beside the passenger and picked a quarrel. When the train neared the Giap Bat railroad station Hung shouted, "This guy is flirting with my wife!" De and Ton shouted, "So beat the hell out of him!" Two members of the gang pulled out knives and threatened to stab the passenger. Then all of the gang members rushed up and beat him, then took his rucksack. Then they went from one railroad car to another, picking fights with passengers and stealing the luggage of some of them. If anyone showed signs of resistance they would take out knives and threaten to stab that person. When the train arrived at the Thuong Tin railroad station they jumped off the train, attempting to flee, but were arrested by the railroad public security police.

The Municipal People's Court, severely punishing hooligans who robbed and beat people when causing a loss of order and security on a train, passed the following sentences:

Truong Duy De, 10 years in prison; Nguyen Van Hung, 8 years in prison; Ly Nguyen Ton, 9 years in prison; Tran Trung Hieu, 5 years in prison; Bui Dinh Tuan, 5 years in prison; and Tran Duc Thang, 2 years in prison.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

THEFT OF MEDICINE--On 10 February 1982, the Ba Dinh Precinct public security closed two cases of illegally dealing in Western medicine, with 24 items worth approximately 50,000 dong. These were precious and rare drugs. The amount of prednisolone alone may well exceed that kept in the storehouse of a big hospital. Prednisolone belongs to the B toxic drug list. Furthermore, there were high-grade antibiotics, such as ampicillin and terytomycin, most of which are subject to relatively tight control. So, where did the medicines come from? Recently, public security and a number of other sectors have made a big effort in detecting a number of cases of illegally trading in Western medicine, especially in areas under the jurisdiction of Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem wards, etc. In Ba Dinh, following a meticulous investigation, public security officials have solved some relatively big cases; however, they have so far succeeded in prosecuting illegal vendors, but not those who have stolen these drugs from the state. We recommend that responsible organs take a long look at the matter in order to mete out harsh punishment to these thieves. [By Dang Ngoc] [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 4209/334

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### REQUIREMENTS OF HANOI'S SECOND PHASE CONGRESS OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Party Building column by Le Huyen Thong: "Hanoi Prepares for the Second Phase Congress"]

[Text] On 17 April, the city of Hanoi disseminated the results of the 5th National Congress to the party members at all installations. At present, the party organizations on the various levels are urgently preparing for the Second Phase Congress.

When discussing this work, some comrades wanted to wait, expressed concern over the long amount of time to be spent in preparations and primarily expressed concern about organization, namely, the structure of the new party committee. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee promptly held a cadre conference to discuss the work of foremost importance, that is, making good preparations for the report reviewing the work of the party organization in the recent past and establishing the guidelines and tasks for the years ahead. This important work is not only the responsibility primarily of the Municipal Party Committee, but also demands that the intelligence of the entire party organization be tapped and that contributions be made by the mass organizations and the various sectors from the basic level upward. The Municipal Party Committee guided the various echelons in properly preparing the review reports and establishing the socio-economic guidelines, tasks and objectives of the municipality for the next 5 years for presentation to the Second Phase Congress so that they are accurately based. And, only on the basis of preparing a good socio-economic plan is it possible to lay the groundwork for insuring that the requirements involved in preparing the organization and deploying cadres are met and the structure and election standards of the new committee are determined.

#### It Is Necessary To Make Thorough Preparations

In the 2nd quarter, the Municipal Party Committee has continued to guide the various echelons in gaining a thorough understanding of the basic viewpoints and contents of the resolutions of the 5th Congress and has, on this basis, conducted a review of the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Congress and discussed measures for implementing the resolutions of the 5th Congress in a manner closely linked to preparing for the congresses on the various levels.

The problems facing the Hanoi party organization are that it must further improve the quality of the effort to obtain the opinions of the masses on the basic level and, in particular, practice widespread self-criticism and criticism within the party organization. The Municipal Party Committee considers these to be important prerequisites to correctly establishing the guidelines and tasks for the years ahead. As regards evaluating the movement, Hanoi has focused its efforts on reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Municipal Party Organization Congress (February, 1980) and analyzing the city's situation over the past 5 years. This work was performed first within the party committee echelon and among key cadres. Over the past several years, besides the major achievements that have been recorded in the development of the economy, the culture and the national defense and security systems, there have also been shortcomings and weaknesses, especially since 1980, which the Municipal Party Committee has pointed out.

Industrial and artisan production has increased slowly compared to needs and capabilities. Housing construction has declined. Within agriculture, subsidiary food crop production has failed to meet the plan; the guidance of intensive cultivation has not been uniform; state-operated and collective livestock production have declined significantly. Communications and transportation have not met requirements. The guidance of the distribution of grain and food products has not been good. The management and distribution of housing and the supplying of electricity and water are still marked by many shortcomings. The quality of education is still poor. Market management has been lax. The effort to combat the reactionary, decadent culture and superstition has not achieved major results. Cadres, manual workers and civil servants are encountering more difficulties in their daily lives than before, etc.

The Municipal Party Committee has guided the various levels and sectors and the entire party organization in practicing thorough self-criticism and criticism, regarding the shortcomings mentioned above and, in particular, correctly analyzing the causes of the shortcomings in the guidance of implementation from the basic units to the Municipal Party Committee. The first matter to be reviewed was the thinking of relying upon supplies from the central level and taking the initiative in developing the potentials of each basic unit in order to resolve the socio-economic problems of the locality and contribute to building and defending the country. In economic leadership, there has been, in one unit or another, a lack of a positive spirit toward improving the method of operation and a lack of resolve to cancel outmoded decisions, regulations and policies. Many sectors and installations have been slow to apply scientific-technological advances in production. Many party organizations are bureaucratic and divorced from reality. Inspections and supervision are lacking in many sectors and the pressing requirements of installations are not promptly met. Many specific matters have been decided but not implemented well and there are manifestations of rightism in maintaining the discipline of the party and upholding the laws of the state.

### Truly Correct Self-Criticism and Criticism

The Municipal Party Committee has directed the attention of the party organizations on the various echelons to the following: of importance in the practice of self-criticism and criticism is the need to correctly evaluate the achievements and thoroughly review the shortcomings and mistakes of each collective and individual, gain experience, strengthen internal solidarity and unanimity, raise the sense of responsibility and improve the leadership of socio-economic work.

### Taking Revolutionary Action To Resolve Immediate Problems

The review of the above mentioned shortcomings will not achieve high results if the various party organizations do not attach importance to organizing a revolutionary action movement in a manner closely linked to obtaining the opinions of the masses and gaining their participation in the formulation of socio-economic plans in the years ahead on the basis of balancing needs and capabilities within each basic unit. The process of preparing for the Second Phase Congress in Hanoi is the process of accelerating the implementation of well coordinated measures, stimulating the movement to work, produce and practice economy and insuring that the local industrial output value for the first 6 months of the year equals 42 percent or more of the plan for the entire year. It is also necessary to coordinate planning with business well and accelerate the production of key products for which there is a large need and the capability exists for developing their production. In agriculture, we must strengthen the urgent measures being taken to accelerate production and purchase summer-fall vegetables to insure that vegetables are supplied at normal levels to the city from May onward. At the same time, guidance must be provided to quickly insure a supply of vegetables during the between-season shortage in September and October. Integrated measures must be employed to raise and protect crops and the task of harvesting and contributing 5th month-spring grain and food crops must be carried out well. The revolutionary action movement being organized here includes guarding against and combating typhoons and floods, supplying materials and grain to industrial crop production areas well, purchasing agricultural products, accelerating export activities and capital construction, managing the market and the transport sector well, redistributing labor, organizing the material and spiritual lives well, improving distribution and circulation, finance activities and banking, strengthening the national defense system, maintaining security, combating negative phenomena, etc.

### Attaching Importance to the District Level

In the preparations for Hanoi's Second Phase Congress, the district is being used as the unit for formulating agricultural production plans and industrial and artisan production plans. At the very start of the 2nd quarter, the various sectors of the city recalculated [words indistinct] plans of the industrial installations in order to meet the essential requirements of everyday life, such as bicycle tires and tubes, the processing of pharmaceutical products, antibiotics, fuel, etc. We must urgently carry out the plans for developing sources of

and economizing on supplies and raw materials and strengthening the supply organizations on the various levels. We must carry out the reorganization of industrial production. The management apparatus of each unit and each sector must be strengthened in order to raise labor productivity and establish new economic ties among the installations of the central level and the local level. Specifically, the consumption of supplies and petroleum products at units must be reduced by 5 to 10 percent. The ability to supply electricity to each installation must be clearly defined in order to carry out the plan for improving the management and distribution of electricity. We must plan the high yield rice area, establish the four-level rice seed system and establish an allocation of crops suited to each area. We must provide a supply of materials and grain to the centralized industrial crop areas that produce many agricultural products and commodities. We must restore collective and state-operated hog production. We must research and formulate a plan for making good use of the nearly 30,000 hectares of agricultural land, coordinating agriculture and forestry within the scope of each district, etc.

The process of discussing the plans for the objectives mentioned above is closely linked to discussing the 5-year economic strategy and the plan for building the capital. The basic level party organizations, precinct party committees, district party committees, city party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the central level as well as the Municipal Party Committee must make preparations for and implement these plans at the same time. The Municipal Party Committee will quickly send drafts to the precincts, districts and basic units. The basic organizations will contribute their opinions to the drafts of the upper level and, on this basis, prepare for the congress of their level.

#### The Responsibility of the Collective and Each Person

Preparing for the Second Phase Congress also involves effectively raising the spirit of responsibility of party members, cultivating the leadership skills of the party organizations, strengthening economic and social management and improving the methods of guidance of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee. Hanoi attaches importance to consolidating and strengthening the basic party organization in a manner closely linked to building the districts, precincts and production and business management apparatus and improving the quality of the activities of the mass organizations. In coordination with preparing for the congress, the party organizations are conducting a review of the issuance of party membership cards and the acceptance of new party members and gaining experience regarding planning cadre training, especially the corps of reserve cadres. Attention must be given to improving the organization of management and focusing our guidance on one pressing job. This job is assigning responsibilities to the precincts and subwards so that they become administrative and economic management units. We must define the specifics involved in building the districts and strengthening the district level on the basis of gaining experience from the pilot project district, Gia Lam. We must conduct research and pilot projects in a number of units to define the functions, organizational mechanism and correct policies for strengthening the apparatus and

streamlining staffs. The process of preparing for the congress is also closely linked to reviewing a number of areas of work and a number of specific specialized topics in order to lay the groundwork for reaching a unanimous conclusion. (A preliminary review must be conducted of the implementation of decision number 25-CP within the industrial sector and directive number 100 at agricultural cooperatives). We must research and establish a number of policies that provide incentive for the development of production, for the practice of economy and for the development of the household economy.

The matter of decisive significance with which party organizations are concerning themselves with regard to guiding implementation at basic level organizations is that of establishing procedures whereby operations are carried out in accordance with plans, methods, duties and regulations and yield practical returns. The various levels are also attaching importance to strengthening the party chapters, especially to properly assigning, inspecting, educating and forging party members. The acceptance of new party members and the continued effort to expel unqualified members from the party are also part of the activities of the party chapters as they prepare for the congresses on the various levels in Hanoi.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### DELAY IN ISSUANCE OF VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS SCORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Urgently Solve the Issuance of VCP Membership Cards to Party Installations and Members"]

[Text] So far, the municipal party organization has issued membership cards to over 88 percent of members at 97 percent of party installations.

Therefore, about 3 percent of party installations and nearly 12 percent of members have not yet received party cards. What arouses concern is that so far party installations have not definitively solved the status of over 50 percent of party members to whom card issuance has been delayed, pending review of conduct and additional education, thus making it impossible to issue cards to members in good standing, and resolutely to expell unworthy elements from the party. Worse still, many cases scheduled for review and education in 6 months or 1 year at the latest, remained unsolved beyond these deadlines. Recently, the standing committee of the municipal party committee ordered that the campaign to improve communist virtues be used as an opportunity to check up on party members and step up solving the card issuance backlog. As of now, many installations have completed the work on member biographical review and eligibility certification at the chapter level. At a number of places, party committee echelons have conducted, or are conducting, member check and classification within their jurisdiction. The campaign recently launched in accordance with Circular 26 of the municipal party committee standing committee was aimed at specific requirements. Checking up on party members and urgently clearing the card issuance backlog has very important significance. Therefore various party committee echelons must firmly and attentively supervise proper implantation of the following tasks:

1. After the chapters have conducted member biographical review and eligibility certification, party committee echelons at the primary level (composed of party chapter and organization committee echelons) must promptly complete the work on member check and classification. Emphasis must be put on urgent completion; however, care must be devoted to ensuring quality and to reviewing and assessing in a very accurate manner. Party committee echelons must continually and thoroughly review membership eligibility requirements, on the basis of party statutes and existing guidelines, and with focus on carefully studying such documents as Resolution 32 of the Political Bureau, and Circular 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat. They must especially struggle

against favoritism, excessive benevolence, and the tendency to lower membership eligibility criteria. On these premises, they must analyze and judge in a genuinely objective way. While conducting review and analysis, they must pry into cases of members showing manifestations of opportunism and deviationistic backwardness, and of members whose performances are even inferior to that of good people outside the party--those who have had no major shortcomings but have practiced the doctrine of "centrism," of noninvolvement, and of doing limited work, etc.

2. While checking up on and classifying members, party chapter and organization committee echelons at the primary level must promptly devise plans and measures to improve membership quality, and to promptly honor--or propose that higher echelons honor--outstanding party members; and, at the same time, they must strictly discipline those members who have committed substantial mistakes, and resolutely expel unworthy elements and take back party cards (if they have been issued). They must urgently solve the cases of members to whom card issuance has been delayed, pending review and education. In case eligibility requirements are met, they must promptly propose that higher echelons issue supplementary cards. Otherwise, they must order expulsion, either by persuading these party members to voluntarily resign from the party, or by deciding to remove their names from the party roster. Those having committed substantial mistakes, such as speaking and acting contrary to the party line, sinking into debauchery, backwardness, and deviationism, committing theft and bribery, and oppressing and harassing the masses, etc, must be expelled from the party as a disciplinary measure.

3. Party committee echelons must firmly grasp guidelines, such as Circular 124 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, so as to definitively solve the cases of members set aside for review and education, thus avoiding more delays. They must have a clear-cut attitude, issuing cards to eligible members and resolutely expelling noneligible ones. Regarding installations which have not yet been issued membership cards for reasons of weakness and mediocrity, party committee echelons must urgently and massively concentrate on strengthening them, thus expediting the card issuance process. As for highly defective installations for which no remedy is possible, they must, rather than procrastinate, ask higher echelons for authority to disband them. These tasks must be completed by the end of June 1982, only so that from the beginning of July 1982 cards will be issued to probationary members and to those being elevated from probationary to regular status.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIGH PRICES AIRED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Article: "Consumers Notebook Column by the Consumer: Exorbitant Prices!"]

[Text] Pricing is a big and encompassing problem, which cannot be dissociated from the general economic situation and cannot be changed overnight. But that does not mean that adjustment is not possible in order to promptly serve production and step up sales and raise money for the budget.

A visit to general merchandise stores shows a number of staple commodities on display, but these goods attract more window shoppers than real buyers. True, some people buy them because they have a pressing need, but not without complaining about exorbitant prices. For instance, a small Bat Trang plate--not fine china--costs to 4.5 dong apiece. A piece of coiled steel wire bent straight and flattened on whetstone to make a screwdriver, costs up to 6 dong. A kerosene cooking range made of second-quality iron sells for 25 dong. A piece of discarded aluminum molded into a tray costs 28.3 dong. A small-size aluminum vessel (made of discarded aluminum previously rolled and hammered into shape) sells for 45 dong, etc. Indeed, we can cite a great deal of other goods, the prices of which are no less irrational; but, first of all, let us pay attention to the most essential goods in the people's existence. Even if these goods belong to the third part of plan, that is not a reason for raising prices at will. Higher prices lead to fewer buyers, stagnant sales, larger inventories, immobility of capital, slack production growth and unprofitability. Similarly, commercial organs have to endure the spectacle of unsold stocks, stagnant sales, idle capital and poor business.

At present, because of fewer buyers many production installations and stores still carry unsold stocks of products and commodities. Therefore, the prices of sundry consumer goods belonging to the third part of plan which can be adjusted, must be done so promptly, so as to speed up consumption and encourage production growth.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### POOR ORGANIZATION BLAMED FOR PARTS SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim Dinh, Hanoi: "The Production of Spare Parts"]

[Text] Each year, the sectors that produce instruments of production throughout the country send from their shops thousands of implements and pieces of equipment, such as tool making machines, agricultural machines, machines for the processing of agricultural, maritime and forests products, generators, electrical equipment, etc. To maintain the operation of these various types of equipment after the first period of maintenance, it is necessary to have spare parts. Only machinery that operates normally yields economic returns.

Over the past several years, despite the policy that has been adopted, the production of spare parts has not been commensurate with the quantity of equipment being produced domestically each year and the equipment being imported. Having no other choice, many places use a few components or parts taken from one machine to repair other equipment, thereby completely ruining these machines and wasting millions of dong. This equipment could have been restored if they only had a few spare parts.

In the power source and tool making machine sector, the spare parts produced each year are only enough to keep 40 to 60 percent of the machines that are produced in operation. In the power source sector, if we use the newly established industrial wholesale prices, an investment of roughly 15 million dong is needed to re-equip with the equipment that is now out of operation; if we produce enough spare parts to restore this equipment, we only need to invest about 5 million dong, thereby saving the state 10 million dong.

It is not because of a shortage of equipment or labor that we are unable to produce enough of these spare parts. The spare parts "famine" has occurred primarily because we have failed to reorganize machine production, because we have not established a specific division of labor between central industry and local industry in the production of spare parts and because the subsidy system does not provide appropriate incentive for the production of spare parts. Many types of spare parts that can be produced domestically are imported, such as spare parts for mining equipment, sugar production equipment, equipment in the textile sector, etc.

Since the adoption of decision 25-CP, which broadens the production and business independence of enterprises, many enterprises have sought to cooperate with one another in the production of spare parts. Tool Making Machine Works Number One,

the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works and so forth have produced many types of spare parts for mining equipment, sugar refining equipment and so forth, thereby saving the state the foreign currency that would have been used to import these parts. The Giai Phong Machine Works, a local industrial enterprise in Hanoi, has constantly increased its production of spare parts for tool making machines: in 1980, it only repaired five machines but, in 1981, 78 machines were repaired and a plan has been formulated to repair 150 tool making machines of various types in 1982, thereby saving the state millions of dong. This action by the Giai Phong Machine Works has been welcomed by many army enterprises and many economic sectors because it has resulted in the reconditioning of tool making machines and many other types of machines that they once thought had to be liquidated.

To accelerate the production of spare parts, it is necessary to conduct planning and establish a division of labor among the various economic sectors, insuring the centralized nature of the plan. At the same time, policies must be adopted that provide incentive for mobilizing every capability in terms of the technical equipment of the engineering sector to repair and manufacture machines, thereby meeting the spare part needs of the production sectors better with each passing day.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

CHARCOAL, COKE SALE--At present, two combustibles are on sale without the need for ration stamps: charcoal, at 4.3 dong per kg, at the Nguyen Thiep stall (Hoan Kiem Ward); coke, at 42 dong a quintal, at fuel centers in Dong Da and Ba Dinh Wards. Each person can buy up to 1 quintal of coke and up to 10 kg of charcoal. Organs, enterprises and collective messhalls who wish to buy are requested to send representatives with proper credentials to the fuel stores. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 8] 9213

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AGRICULTURE

FAREWELL BADE TO RESETTLERS OF LANDONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Do Phuc-Chu Thuy: "Phuc Tho-Thach That Send People to Lam Dong New Economic Zone in 1982"]

[Text] Phuc Tho District is carrying out its 1982 plan for mobilizing 150 households to go to new economic zones in Lam Dong the northern provinces of which 80 households will go to the Lam Dong new economic zone. Since the beginning of the year, the district has urgently prepared all aspects, including funds, goods and other procedures, for sending laborers to these zones. As a result, on 6 March the district bade farewell to 35 households consisting of 167 persons and including 83 laborers from Van Phuc, Tam Hiep, Xuan Phu, Thuong Coc and Long Xuyen villages, departing to build the Lam Dong NEZ. The two villages with the largest number of departees are Thuong Coc (11 households, 50 persons, 26 laborers) and Long Xuyen (11 households, 50 persons, 23 laborers).

On 4 March, Thach That District carrying out the first part of its 1982 plan, bade farewell to 21 households, 88 persons and 45 laborers leaving for the Lam Dong NEZ. This time, Ha Bang and Dong Truc were the first villages to go. The norms set by the district--21 departing households--have been fulfilled. The district has fulfilled 37 percent of its share of the municipal plan, beating last year by 45 days. During the first part of phase alone, Ha Bang and Dong Truc villages have fulfilled the norms set for the entire year.

Before leaving, each resettler from Thach That District received 800 dong for transportation fare and household items acquisition. This has instilled enthusiasm in the departees and their families.

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## AGRICULTURE

### ACTIVITIES OF HANOI ASSAULT YOUTH IN LAM DONG DETAILED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Apr 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Vu Minh: "The Capital Assault Youth Unit in the Lam Dong New Economic Zone"]

[Text] Before writing this newspaper article we requested permission to present the general observation of the Party and governmental administrative cadres when they visited the Hanoi new economic area in Lam Dong Province: "This new area has been and will be the best environment for forging the young generations."

However, some parents and relatives are still worried: "What has the unit been able to accomplish and what kind of a transformation have our children and younger siblings undergone? When they returned to Hanoi to attend the "Youth Conference to Celebrate the Victory of the Fifth Party Congress," a number of Assault Youth unit cadres met with us and addressed those worries. In his capacity as deputy unit commander, Tran Van Thanh sincerely expressed his opinion, "We have confirmed that ours is an extremely difficult responsibility assigned to us by the Party and the municipality. If all cadres are not stalwart it will be difficult for us to do our duty."

That is entirely correct. According to Thanh, the unit has set aside 50 percent of its time to consolidate organization, stabilize living conditions, and maintain the various forms of collective activities, which has created contentment and enthusiasm throughout the unit. That is easily said, but in the beginning things were difficult. When recruitment was carried out, because of lax political and health screening in the precincts the composition of the unit was rather complicated and the stipulated quality of the organization was not ensured. Of a total of 164 unit members, only 64 were Youth Union members, and nearly 60 of the youths were unemployed, had committed crimes, or were in poor health and had chronic illnesses. Included in that category were some of the company cadres. From the first days after they arrived at that difficult, deprived place, bad customs and habits had an occasion to arise, which caused some people to become so confused that they "degenerated": during the first two months alone 21 people violated discipline, A number of deputy company commanders and squad leaders were "fired" because they could meet the challenge. Some people deserted and returned home, some people were retained by the unit to be educated, and the unit allowed some people who were incapable of being educated to return home.

The most reliable source of support of the unit was its cadre, the company commanders, the Party command, the Youth Union members, and the 40 percent of the Youths who were good. Those strengths were exploited. In addition, there was the positive support of the Youth Union chapter in the new economic zone and the guidance of the Party committee, governmental administration, and sectors in the area.

Realizing the necessity of concentrating its forces in one place to facilitate management and education, while also being appropriate to the work characteristics and situation (according to independent accounting), the unit decided to withdraw the Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem companies from the Lan Tranh area (42 kilometers from the central area) to the Nam Ban area. The youths were concentrated around State Farm No 4. The companies lived less than 3 kilometers apart. The task of rectifying organization and the corps of cadres was carried out urgently and strictly. A number of capable party members and Youth Union mebers were appointed as deputy company commanders and squad leaders. In order to improve the quality of the companies, the Ha Be Trung Ward unit selected a deputy secretary of the ward unit and a member of the executive committee to replace the former cadres. The unit command committee held three meetings to conseder requests by 20 people to transfer to organs, enterprises, stations, and farms in the area. Those youths (including three young couples), who were essentially good, volunteered to remain behind permanently to develop the new economic zones.

Thus excluding the people allowed to return home because of ill health and those who deserted or transferred to other bases, the unit has 130 Youth Union members and youths (not counting the key cadres), under the direct leadership of a Party chapter of seven party members. From the very first days those party members clearly played an exemplary vanguard role, and took on many important responsibilities which determined the existence of the unit, such as improving the mess facilities and rest areas, stabilizing organization, organizing labor to fulfill contracts with the state farm and accept contracted-out work from the production bases. During the first 2 months, before it had received its transferred funds, the unit had to borrow money from the New Economic Zone Committee to buy rice and tools (because the tools brought from Hanoi were not appropriate to the local cultivation characteristics).

In order to increase the combattiveness of the Youth Union members and youths, the unit continually organized political activity campaigns and review of the bylaws and the role, position, and responsibilities of Assault Youth unit members. The Youth Union chapters tightly managed their members and maintained their weekly and monthly activities. The unit stipulated a number of work regulations for the company and squad cadres, while paying attention to organizing the material and spiritual lives of the unit. In April all of the companies planted cabbage, kohbrabi, and bindweed and began to raise hogs. All of the companies produced wall posters and organized culture-drama teams, volleyball teams, and soccer teams. The youths first Tet far from home was very happy.

After Tet ;the companies vigorously "attacked" to improve the fields, prepare the fields for cultivation, and went into the forest to sell firewood to sell in accordance with the secondary production plan. The unit has now planted 200 kilograms

of seed beans, prepared 30 hectares of land, planted 1,600 square meters of **kohlrabi** and the various kinds of vegetables, and raised 8 hogs. After the applications, most of the youths were concerned with working to ensure their income. During the first moth, each person earned an average of a little more than 60 dong, during the second month the average income increased to 80 dong, and now the average income is 100 dong. One person earned an income of over 200 dong per month months. Many unit members, especially the girls, have gained weight. Noteworthy has been the mutual love, care, and assistance, which became a source of strength for creating a new spirit when the unit began an emulation campaign to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress. The youths cleared 25 hectares of forest land to grow tea and coffee, weeded 10 hectares of tea, completed three "youth" construction projects, and repared the athletic field and hospital near the town of Nam Ban. Many backward youths underwent a good transformation.

When speaking with us, Le Thanh Da and Nguyen Van Tien -- commandrs of the Ba Dinh Ward and Dong Da Ward Assault Youth companies -- had the same thought: "We both fulfill the mission of developing the new economic zone and build people who are mature in all regards."

That sentence was illustrated by a moving story told by Tran Van Thanh: One night in January, when the Ba Dinh and Dong Da companies were holding a meeting, an exploding, crackling sound echoed off a hill. Then someone shouted "forest fire." Immediately more than 60 Assault Youth unit members rushed to the adge of the forest and used fresh tree branches to prevent the fire from reaching tens of hectares of tea and coffee and the people's houses. After 5 hours of wresteling with the fire the youths had completely extinguished the fire, to the admintion of the cadres and people in the area. And within a period of 3 months the Hai Ba Trung and Hoan Kiem companies helped put out fires on Cao Lanh Hill and Hill "1,000" in State Farm No 4.

According to Thanh, that was also a result of the forging of the Assault Youth unit members in the face of all challenges. Now, nearly all of the youths in the unit participate in militia and self-defense units and contribute to maintaining political security and social order and safety in the new economic zone.

It may be concluded that the capital's Assault Youth unit in the economic area has many good prospects for fulfilling the missions assigned by the Party organization and people of the capital.

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CSO: 4209/346

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 1

Article: "The Classification of Investments and the Division of Management Levels for the Various Highway Systems"

Text The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the classification of investments and the division of management echelons for the various highway systems. According to the decree, the entire highway system throughout the country is socialist property. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation is responsible for managing the entire highway system throughout the country. The people's committees on the various levels have the responsibility of managing the highway system within the locality in keeping with the division of management responsibilities of the state.

All sectors, levels, economic units and national defense units as well as every citizen have the responsibility of protecting and maintaining the highway system and strictly complying with the laws on the management of communications and transportation. Highways are divided into the following six systems:

--The national highway system (symbol QL) consists of the main roads of the national highway network that play an especially important role in supporting the economy, politics, culture and national defense and link the capital to the administrative centers of the various provinces and municipalities, the special zones to the vital communication centers of the state, our country to neighboring countries or road that link these centers to one another.

--The system of provincial, municipal and special zone roads (symbol DT) consists of the main roads within the scope of a province or roads that link one province to another or a province to other important centers.

--The system of district roads consists of the main roads within a district or main roads linking one district to another.

--The system of village roads (symbol DX).

--The system of urban roads (symbol DDT).

--The system of special purpose roads (symbol CD).

The capital for the management and the repair of highways (including major repair, medium repair and routine maintenance) is to be balanced and apportioned for the various types of management and repair work in accordance with the quotas and plans for each highway by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation for national highways or the provincial people's committees for provincial highways, urban highways and so forth.

The capital for managing and repairing highways is comprehensively balanced by the state in the areas of labor, supplies and equipment.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation will establish specific, uniform regulations on the procedures for allocating capital for the management and repair of highways consistent with the state's division of management levels.

The decree also sets forth specific regulations governing investments in and the management of the highway system for the various sectors and localities and cancels Council of Ministers decree number 82-CP dated 1 June 1962 and all previous regulations that are contrary to this decree.

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CSO: 4209/262

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### SCHOOLS HELP TEACHERS FIND SECOND JOBS

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Van An, Ngo Quyen District, Haiphong: "It Is Necessary To Maintain the Qualities of the 'Engineer of the Soul'"]

[Text] In view of the many difficulties being encountered in economic life, male and female teachers, as well as other cadres, manual workers and personnel are thinking about taking an extra job in order to increase their income and improve their family's living conditions. This is a real and legitimate need! However, the extra job that they take must be consistent with the standing of a teacher. Because, a teacher is the "engineer of the soul." Every word and action of a teacher has a positive or adverse influence upon students.

From the conference to review the teaching of ethics to students in Ngo Quyen District, Haiphong, we have learned that some schools have given their attention to making it possible for teachers to work additional hours in order to increase their income by establishing brotherhoods with enterprises and giving teachers jobs loading and unloading merchandise, obtaining wool for teachers to make jackets, assigning teachers to teach supplementary education classes or specialized mathematics classes, giving teachers jobs tutoring students, etc. The Trade Union has also launched a movement to increase food production and livestock production and requested land on which to raise vegetables and hogs; it has also organized subsidiary trades within households, such as making boxes and making incense under contracts. Not only do mothers and fathers work, but their children work as well after school hours, thereby creating an atmosphere of diligent labor and raising the family's income in a legitimate manner.

However, a number of other teachers work as merchants when they return home, selling things at markets, operating beverage stands or engaging in illegal business or production; there have even been some cases in which teachers have been prosecuted under the law for earning income illegally. These cases are not widespread but they have harmed the honor of the teacher, diminished the confidence of the parents of students and adversely influenced the young generation. I think that the teachers, administration and Trade Union of schools must create the conditions for teachers to work at legitimate second jobs that provide reasonable income and struggle against the negative phenomena in society that are having an impact upon the ranks of teachers.

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CSO: 4209/262

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SRV SETS UP NEW PHARMACEUTICAL BODY

BK051527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The SRV Council of Ministers on 4 May issued a decree on the establishment of the Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association [Lieen Hieepj Cacs Xis Nghieepj Dwowcj Vieetj Nam] to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Health. The establishment of this association will be based on the current organization of the pharmaceuticals general corporation and its subordinate establishments.

Pharmaceutical production and business organizations in all provinces and cities such as provincial and city pharmaceutical enterprises, and pharmaceutical products corporation echelon 2 or medicinal supplies corporation echelon 2, if they existed, will be combined into a single provincial or city pharmaceutical enterprise association. This association is subordinate to the central authorities or equivalent level, and will be placed under the supervision of the people's committee of the same level--with assistance provided by various public health offices and services--and the Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association, especially supervision of business and technical management which must be carried out according to state regulations.

The decree specifies: The Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association shall carry out its activities in accordance with the regulations of the state-run enterprises' association. Its tasks include the formulation of annual and 5-year plans and projects for the pharmaceutical sector. It must supervise, inspect and encourage various pharmaceutical units, formulate plans and projects on the division of labor and production cooperation among units, strengthen and supervise all units of the pharmaceutical sector to fulfill set standards and economic and technical norms, organize and guide tasks concerning the collection, purchase, production and distribution of medicines and pharmaceutical products, associate directly and sign agreements with foreign economic organizations for cooperation in scientific and technical research, production and business management, and the export and import of medicines, technology and material for pharmaceutical production.

CSO: 4209/364

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Bui Cong Ai [BUIF COONG AIS], Senior Colonel

An officer of the Huong Giang Corps [Binh Doan]; his article "Creating A Number of Factors with a Direct Effect on Training Quality" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

Do Anh [DOOX ANH]

\*Head of Agriculture College #2; on 8-16 Feb 82 he attended the 12th International Conference on Pedology in New Delhi. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 2)

Dang Tran Bang [DAWNGJ TRAANF BANGR]

Deputy Head of the Department in Charge of Ratification of Mineral Deposits, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Some Problems of Interest Concerning the Examination of Mineral Inventory Reports in 1981" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyen Van Binh [NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF], Archbishop

First Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 10-14 May 82 he was scheduled to be in Moscow to attend the Conference of World Religious Activists for Life and Against Nuclear War. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 4)

Le Quang Chanh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Vu Thanh Cong [VUX THANHF COONG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Be Worthy of Our Nations Cultural, Scientific and Technological Center" appeared in the cited source. (DKHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 5)

Tran Huu Duc [TRAANF HUWUX ZUWCJ]

President of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; on 6 May 82 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the success of the 3rd Congress of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 7 May 82 p 1)

Thich Ngoc Doan [THICHHS NGOCJ DOAN], deceased

Member of the Vietnam Buddhist Verification Committee; former member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Kien An Province; he died on 12 May 82 at the Tru Khe Pagoda, Dong Hoa Village, Kien An District, Haiphong at age 102! (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

Tran Duc Giang [TRAANF DUWCS GIANG]

Head of the Natural Conditions and Resources Survey Science and Technology Management Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Welcome to World Environment Day" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Hong Ha [HOONGF HAF]

\*Editor-in-chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; recently he left for Moscow to attend anniversary ceremonies for the CPSU newspaper PRAVDA. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 3)

Toh Gia Huyen [TOON GIA HUYEEN]

\*Deputy Head of the Cultivated Field Management General Department; his article "Rational Use, Protection and Management of Soil Resources, Our Country's Priceless Wealth" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyen Khai [NGUYEENX KHAIR]

Counsellor of the SRV Embassy in France; recently he attended the 3rd Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France. (Paris DOAN KET 8 May 82 p 2)

Trinh Van Khiem [TRINHJ VAWN KHIEEM], Doctor

\*Permanent Secretary of the National Committee to Investigate the Results of American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam; his article "American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam Destroyed the Environment and the People" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 23)

Nguyen Xuan Khoat [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS], \*Colonel

Of the Tay Bac Forces; his article "Examine Every Training Aspect for Adherence to Combat Requirements" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 82 p 3)

Nguyen Khue [NGUYEENX KHUEE]

Deputy Head of the Chemical Industry Planning Institute; his article "Chemical Engineering and Environmental Protection" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyen Kien [NGUYEENX KIEENJ]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; on 11 May 82 he was appointed a member of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 1)

Nguyen Dang Kinh [NGUYEENX DAWNG KINHS], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Air Force Command; his article "Performance of Flight Training in Accordance with Plans" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

Nguyen Hong Lam [NGUYEENX HOONGF LAAM], Major General

Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Le Linh [LEE LINH], Major General

His article "Advance on Saigon" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyen Manh Loc [NGUYEENX MANHJ LOOCJ], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the 7th Military Region; his article "Training Quality Will Not Be High If Training Organization and Methods Are Lightly Regarded" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 3)

Nguyen An Luong [NGUYEENX AN LUWOWNG]

Deputy Head of the Labor Safety Science and Technology Research Institute; his article "Program for Key Scientific and Technology Progress in Labor Safety" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 3)

Hoang Mai [HOANGF MAI]

\*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for the visiting Czechoslovakian Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Mai Van Muon [MAI VAWN MUOON]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 11 May 82 he was appointed a member of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee.  
(NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 1)

Le Van My [LEE VAWN MYX]

\*Acting Head of the Health Protection Department, Ministry of Public Health; on 11 May 82 he was appointed Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

Nguyen Van Ngoc [NGUYEENX VAWN NGOCJ]

\*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Quang Nam Danang Province; his comments on issuing Youth Union Membership Cards appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 4-10 May 82 p 2)

Nguyen Duc Ngo [NGUYEENX DUWCS NGOOJ]

Head of the Education Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; he was mentioned in passing in an article about the 5th Congress of the VCP. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 4)

Luong Si Phap [LUWOWNG SIX PHAPS], \*Colonel

Recently he headed a team that inspected the 8th Group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 3)

Dam Trung Phuong [DAMF TRUNG PHUWOWNGF]

\*Head of the Comprehensive Planning Institute [Vien quy hoach tong hop]; his article "Change Urban Centers into Garden Cities" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 17)

Vo Nguyen Quang [VOX NGUYEEN QUANGR]

\*Secretary of the VCP, Huong Phu District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "A Sure Solution for the Food Problem in Huong Phu District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 2)

Nguyen Huu So [NGUYEENX HUWUX SOWR], \*Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Commander and \*Chief of Staff of the 3rd Military Region; his comments on combat training appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 3)

Nguyen Ly Son [NGUYEENX LY SOWN], \*Senior Colonel

Of the Technical General Department; his article "The Technical General Department Develops Implementation of Emulation Pledging" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

~  
^ Nguyen Cong Thang [NGUYEENX COONG THAWNGS]

Head of the Disease Prevention and Treatment Department, Ministry of Public Health; on 11 May 82 he was appointed Secretary General of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

~  
^ Nguyen Trong Tho [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for the visiting Czechoslovakian Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

^ Le Quy Thuc [LEE QUYS THUCS], \*Colonel, Professor

His article "Terrain Survey of the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Project" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

~ ^ Vu Cong Thuyet [VUX COONG THUYEETS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Pharmacy; his article "Directions of Activity of the Vietnam Association of Pharmacy in 1982" appeared in the cited source. (DUOC HOC No 1--Jan-Feb 82 p 8)

^ ^ Tran Cong Tuynh [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Province Guidance for Science and Technology Activity" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 May 82 p 3)

~ ^ Hoang Xuan Tuy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; \*President of the Vietnam Students Physical Education and Sports Association; on 24-29 Apr 82 he attended activities honoring a visiting Soviet sports delegation. (THE DUC THE THAC 8 May 82 p 5)

~  
^ Nguyen Van Tin [NGUYEENX VAWN TINS]

Vice President of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; his article "Understanding the Red Cross Movement" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE 5 May 82 p 7)

^ ^ Ton That Tung [TOON THAATS TUNGF], deceased

Born in 1912 in Hue; when the August Revolution succeeded he was appointed head of the Phu Doan Hospital, Hanoi; during the resistance he was surgical advisor to the Ministry of National Defense; in 1947 he was appointed Minister of Public Health; with the return of peace he was appointed Director of the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Hospital and Professor in charge of the Surgical Medicine Faculty at the College of Medicine; he was a delegate to the 2nd through the 7th National Assemblies; from 1971 to the present he was a member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he died following a heart attack on 7 May 82. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Van Tinh [VAWN TINHF]

Deputy Head of the Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control; his article "Tasks and Objectives of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control for 1982" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Ha Xuan Truong [HAF XUAAN TRUWONGF]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; \*Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended memorial services for the deceased writer Nguyen Hong. (NHAN DAN 12 May 82 p 4)

Bui Uy [BUIF UYR], \*Senior Colonel

Of the Vietnam Navy; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Hoang Vu [HOANGF VUX]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; in early May he attended inaugural ceremonies for a memorial hall in a village of his district. (NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 1)

Nguyen Vy [NGUYEEN VY]

Head of the Institute of Pedology; on 8-16 Feb 82 he attended the 12th International Conference on Pedology in New Delhi. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 2)

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